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Report of the President, Bowdoin College 1907-1908

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1907



1908

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MAY, - - - 1908

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1907-1908

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE
REGISTRAR, THE LIBRARIAN, AND THE
CURATOR OF THE ART COLLECTIONS

1907



1908

B R U N S W I C K , M A I N E

PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE, MDCCCXVIII

PRESS OF LEWISTON JOURNAL COMPANY
LEWISTON, MAINE

Report of the President of Bowdoin College

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1907-08:

General John Marshall Brown, A.M., died on the twentieth of July, 1907, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the Class of 1860. In 1864 he entered the military service of his country as adjutant, and he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded before Petersburg and honorably discharged "on account of physical disability from wounds received in action." He received the brevet of brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

He was trustee and president of the Maine Agricultural Society, Vice-President of the Maine Historical Society; a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers; and one of the earliest members of the Loyal Legion. He was an Overseer of the college from 1867 to 1892, and a Trustee since 1901. He was a brave soldier, a public-spirited citizen, a devoted alumnus, an ardent churchman, a gentleman who worthily maintained the best traditions of one of the foremost families of Maine.

In the case of men who have given many years of service to the college it is hard to realize at what a youthful age they were elected. General Brown was elected an overseer in 1867, at the age of twenty-eight, when seven

years out of college. In the same year General Chamberlain was elected a trustee at the age of thirty-eight, when fifteen years out of college. It is as if this year a member of the Class of 1901 were elected an overseer, and a member of the Class of 1893 were elected a trustee.

Professor Leslie Alexander Lee, Ph.D., died May 20, 1908, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Professor Lee graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1872 and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1885. His graduate study was at Harvard University. He was Instructor in Natural History from 1876 to 1881; and has been Professor of Geology and Biology since 1881. He made a voyage from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, as assistant-in-charge of scientific staff, on the steamer Albatross, 1887-88; and organized and conducted the Bowdoin College Labrador Expedition in 1891. He was President of the Portland Natural History Society, and State Geologist.

Genial in manner, stern of conscience, skillful in teaching, eager in research and exploration, and loyal to the college and the town, he was one of the most beloved of our professors and one of the most public-spirited citizens of Brunswick and of Maine.

Gifts to the College

During the financial year ending May 10, 1908, the College has received the following gifts and bequests. This is not the list of contributors to the fund recently raised; though many of these contributors are included in it. Neither is it a statement of the amount contributed; as in many cases it represents one of three installments. This is the list of sums actually paid during the financial year, which appears in each annual report.

Garcelon Trust	\$3,317	41
Miss Alice M. Longfellow		
Mrs. Edith L. Dana		
Mrs. Anne L. Thorp		
Daughters of Henry W. Longfellow.....	10,000	00
Goodenow Bequest	24,596	66
Cumston Bequest	21,850	00
Mrs. Esther A. Drummond Bequest.....	2,000	00
Chase Eastman	10	00
Myles Standish	10	00
Charles F. Libby	200	00
James McKeen	200	00
Weston Lewis	400	00
M. S. Clifford	10	00
Unknown Donor	34	00
Mrs. Kate D. Riggs	40	00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Lee	75	00
Benj. F. Morrison	40	00
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Dana	2,000	00
Edward L. Pickard	300	00
Trustees of Edward Little Institute.....	500	00
A friend for Edward Little Professorship...	1,000	00
C. H. Payson	1,000	00
G. S. Bowdoin	10,000	00
A friend	3,000	00
Mrs. Ira T. Farrington	500	00
Miss Elizabeth Houghton	500	00
F. Dodge		
W. W. Dodge		
E. Dodge		
Sons of J. C. Dodge, '34.....	1,000	00
A friend	1,000	00
Miss Mary E. Woodman.....	300	00
Andrew Carnegie	30,000	00
Mrs. Francis D. Dole, Drummond fund.....	1,000	00
General Education Board	29,404	36
E. Robie	100	00
Alumnus	16,840	10
W. C. Pond	10	00
C. A. Packard.....	25	00
J. S. Sewall	100	00
W. A. Packard	50	00

G. A. Pollard.....	10 00
M. W. Fuller	500 00
J. G. Stetson	400 00
F. A. Wilson	1,000 00
D. C. Linscott	50 00
W. L. Putnam	500 00
S. I. Kimball	100 00
G. C. Moses	667 00
Alumnus	19,400 00
T. U. Coe	1,000 00
S. B. Stewart	10 00
Ellis Spear	175 00
F. M. Drew	25 00
H. M. Jordan	10 00
A. Mitchell	100 00
J. A. Howe	10 00
H. M. King	20 00
F. A. Kendall	90 00
J. M. Brown.....	1,000 00
F. G. Clifford	25 00
M. C. Fernald.....	25 00
L. A. Emery	50 00
W. W. Eaton	25 00
C. O. Hunt	20 00
E. N. Packard	10 00
G. A. Emery	333 34
C. U. Bell	50 00
W. H. Pierson	10 00
J. G. Wight	50 00
F. H. Appleton	100 00
N. W. Grover	16 67
J. E. Moore	100 00
S. B. Carter	25 00
G. P. Davenport	200 00
J. W. McDonald	150 00
G. T. Sewall	10 00
W. S. Hutchinson	100 00
H. S. Webster	25 00
F. K. Smyth	10 00
T. J. Emery	100 00
C. O. Whitman	10 00
D. H. Knowlton	15 00

A. Woodside	40 00
F. H. Boardman.....	100 00
Norman Call	100 00
T. H. Eaton	50 00
F. A. Fogg	100 00
G. W. Hale	100 00
C. Hale	300 00
H. P. Quimby	100 00
H. Tuell	25 00
E. P. Payson	100 00
D. S. Alexander	333 34
Lucien Howe	2,500 00
E. P. Mitchell	333 34
F. W. Spaulding	10 00
Herbert Harris	10 00
F. M. Hatch	250 00
F. C. Robinson	50 00
D. W. Snow	100 00
A. S. Whitmore	1,000 00
W. J. Curtis	3,000 00
W. E. Hatch	100 00
W. S. Thompson.....	10 00
D. A. Sargent	100 00
F. A. Powers	100 00
C. G. Wheeler	33 34
F. C. Payson	333 34
J. A. Morrill	200 00
O. C. Stevens	500 00
Edgar Yates	10 00
H. R. Sturgis	25 00
Members of 1876 (names are withheld)	80 00
Class of 1882.....	1,800 54

G. F. Bates

H. Carpenter

H. H. Chase

J. W. Crosby

E. U. Curtis

C. H. Gilman

A. M. Goddard

M. H. Holway

J. R. Jordan

F. E. Lally

J. F. Libby

W. C. Merryman

W. C. Moody

G. H. Pierce

W. O. Plimpton

A. G. Staples

G. G. Weeks

G. L. Thompson	25	00
F. H. Dillingham	50	00
S. A. Melcher	25	00
E. M. Cousins	10	00
G. T. Little	33	34
W. C. Greene	33	34
P. G. Brown	66	67
H. H. Smith	33	34
Barrett Potter	40	00
H. C. Baxter	83	34
F. N. Byron	50	00
J. W. Achorn	25	00
W. G. Davis	333	34
A. L. Lumbert	100	00
O. C. S. Davies	10	00
F. Kimball	10	00
F. O. Conant	1,000	00
T. H. Riley	50	00
W. H. Chapman	100	00
W. P. Perkins	33	34
T. F. Jones	25	00
E. C. Burbank	33	34
W. L. Dane	20	00
F. W. Hall	166	65
A. H. Holmes	25	00
V. C. Wilson	50	00
Class of 1881	2,000	00
F. E. Lally	500	00
N. B. K. Pettengill	166	67
E. F. Holden	25	00
S. B. Jackson	10	00
C. C. Hutchins	25	00
F. M. Fling	10	00
W. A. Perkins	10	00
C. E. Adams	100	00
S. R. Child	33	33
J. Willis Kemp	33	33
William K. Hilton	10	00
Oliver W. Means	50	00
M. H. Orr	10	00
Ernest C. Smith	10	00

Sherman W. Walker	10	00
J. A. Waterman	33	33
C. C. Torrey	100	00
A. W. Rogers	50	00
B. Bartlett	25	00
F. W. Alexander	25	00
F. N. Whittier	33	34
W. P. Nealley	10	00
F. I. Brown	50	00
L. B. Folsom	16	34
J. A. Peters	33	34
O. R. Cook	5	00
W. M. Eames	10	00
W. C. Kendall	10	00
L. Turner	200	00
F. L. Smith	35	00
W. V. Wentworth	166	67
I. W. Horne	25	00
A. Cary	25	00
J. V. Lane	50	00
E. T. Little	10	00
E. B. Burpee	15	00
C. B. Burleigh	34	00
O. D. Sewall	25	00
A. W. Perkins	10	00
W. L. Gahan	10	00
C. H. Verrill	25	00
G. W. Parsons	10	00
C. J. Goodwin	10	00
E. S. Means	25	00
S. B. Fowler	15	00
A. W. Merrill	20	00
C. T. Carruthers	10	00
E. S. Bartlett	10	00
T. H. Ayer	10	00
W. L. Black	33	34
W. H. Bradford	20	00
G. F. Cary	33	34
D. M. Cole	90	00
W. T. Hall	10	00
H. C. Hill	10	00
G. A. Ingalls	30	00

G. H. Larrabee	10 00
P. F. Marston	20 00
J. H. Maxwell	20 00
A. W. Meserve	10 00
H. L. Shaw	10 00
M. P. Smithwick	10 00
J. Williamson	33 34
A. W. Tolman	10 00
R. S. Thomes	25 00
E. A. Merrill	100 00
D. E. Owen	50 00
Lory Prentiss	25 00
E. R. Stearns	50 00
G. T. Files	100 00
W. M. Emery	10 00
E. L. Adams	25 00
W. D. Gilpatric	5 00
G. L. Rogers.....	33 34
V. O. White	10 00
A. E. Neal	25 00
G. W. Blanchard.....	25 00
E. F. Conant.....	12 00
Daniel Evans	12 00
W. H. Greeley	100 00
H. H. Hastings	40 00
C. L. Hutchinson	50 00
W. R. Hunt	5 00
W. B. Mitchell	20 00
A. S. Ridley	100 00
E. P. Spinney	36 00
O. W. Turner	50 00
H. C. Wingate	12 00
G. B. Littlefield.....	15 00
A. E. Stearns	50 00
Class of 1894	970 00

W. F. Allen

H. E. Andrews

R. H. Baxter

A. V. Bliss

F. E. Briggs

A. Chapman

T. C. Chapman

W. E. Currier

F. G. Farrington

C. A. Flagg

F. W. Glover

R. H. Hinkley

H. L. Horsman

F. H. Knight

C. M. Leighton	E. M. Simpson
F. J. Libby	S. R. Smiley
N. McKinnon	P. F. Stevens
G. A. Merrill	E. Thomas
F. W. Pickard	W. W. Thomas
R. P. Plaisted	B. B. Whitcomb
H. A. Ross	H. C. Wilbur

L. A. Burleigh	50 00
D. M. Bangs	10 00
A. T. Brown	10 00
H. S. Chapman	10 00
H. E. Cutts	15 00
A. S. Dyer	10 00
S. H. Erskine	10 00
F. O. Fish	15 00
E. N. Goding	25 00
O. E. Hardy	10 00
C. H. Hastings	15 00
R. H. Hunt	10 00
H. W. Jarvis	15 00
I. C. Jordan	16 67
E. G. Loring	8 34
W. G. Mallett	50 00
C. V. Minott	135 00
Henry Nelson	10 00
P. C. Newbegin	10 00
H. H. Noyes	10 00
B. D. Ridlon	10 00
H. DeF. Smith	10 00
F. M. Tukey	33 34
G. C. Mahoney	25 00
A. M. McDonald	25 00
R. W. Mann	100 00
P. Bartlett	25 00
A. M. Merriman	25 00
H. T. Field	50 00
W. P. Chamberlain	10 00
G. S. Chapin	30 00
H. C. Fabyan	10 00
C. W. Peabody	10 00
R. C. Payson	33 34
H. E. Andrews	150 00

C. A. Flagg	10 00
W. E. Currier	10 00
Class of '95, by L. C. Hatch.....	427 42
A. L. Dennison	10 00
J. G. W. Knowlton	10 00
W. F. Haskell	50 00
W. M. Ingraham	25 00
E. R. Woodbury	10 00
A. G. Axtell	10 00
B. L. Bryant	10 00
A. Mitchell, Jr.....	25 00
H. W. Thayer	10 00
E. T. Boyd	10 00
A. G. Wiley	10 00
F. H. Mead	10 00
W. S. A. Kimball	50 00
L. C. Hatch	150 00
H. A. Moore	10 00
G. E. Simpson	10 00
F. S. Dane	50 00
H. Gilpatric.....	5 00
F. B. Smith	10 00
T. D. Bailey	25 00
W. S. Bass	25 00
C. P. Merrill	30 00
J. N. Haskell	10 00
J. C. Minot	10 00
Philip Dana	200 00
F. C. Peaks	33 34
M. Warren	10 00
R. T. Plumstead	20 00
A. P. Cook	25 00
E. C. Vining	10 00
J. S. Stetson	10 00
J. E. Rhodes, 2d.....	25 00
J. H. Quint	10 00
S. L. Merriman	10 00
F. G. Kneeland	10 00
R. S. Hagar	10 00
H. E. Gribben	10 00
P. W. Davis	10 00
G. E. Carmichael	10 00

D. W. Elliot	30 00
F. H. Dole	25 00
E. C. Davis	5 10
E. F. Pratt	20 00
J. W. Hewitt	5 00
B. J. Fitz	5 00
F. K. Ellsworth	2 00
C. B. Lamb	5 00
G. F. Stetson	25 00
P. P. Baxter	25 00
J. F. Dana	25 00
H. N. Gardner	10 00
W. W. Lawrence	10 00
D. B. McMillan	25 00
E. Laycock	10 00
C. S. Pettengill	10 00
T. L. Pierce	25 00
P. C. Haskell	10 00
W. B. Adams	15 00
E. A. Kaharl	10 00
H. H. Webster	10 00
W. T. Libby	10 00
W. B. Clark	10 00
W. H. Smith	10 00
C. A. Towle	10 00
H. F. Dana	10 00
A. H. Nason	10 00
E. B. Chamberlain	16 34
E. W. Varney	10 00
E. M. Nelson	5 00
D. B. Hall	12 00
H. A. Beadle	8 33
J. W. Whitney	10 00
F. B. Merrill	10 00
J. R. Bass	25 00
I. F. McCormick	10 00
P. M. Palmer	25 00
P. C. Giles	25 00
F. C. Lee	10 00
E. W. Russell	20 00
P. A. Babb	20 00
J. P. Bell	5 00

B. M. Clough	10 00
S. P. Harris	5 00
S. W. Hamlin	5 00
C. C. Robinson	5 00
R. F. Chapman	10 00
G. R. Gardner	5 00
R. E. Bragg	25 00
R. H. Bodwell	33 34
H. L. Berry	20 00
H. H. Cloudman	15 00
F. H. Cowan	10 00
J. A. Corliss	13 34
A. F. Cowan	10 00
J. Gregson, Jr.	10 00
A. P. Larrabee	10 00
A. E. Palmer	10 00
K. C. M. Sills.....	16 67
H. L. Swett	16 67
A. L. Sewall	5 00
L. D. Tyler	25 00
H. P. Vose	40 00
G. C. Wheeler	5 00
J. H. White	5 00
R. E. Whiting.....	10 00
H. E. Walker	5 00
L. A. Cousens	2 50
R. P. Bodwell	20 00
W. L. Watson	10 00
J. A. Furbish	10 00
N. B. T. Barker	3 00
R. B. Stone	10 00
B. E. Kelley	10 00
Class of 1903 by D. E. McCormick.....	250 00
M. S. Woodbury	5 00
T. C. White	10 00
G. H. Stover	5 00
C. W. Smith	5 00
S. C. W. Simpson	4 00
C. C. Shaw	10 00
R. R. Paine	30 00
P. G. Clifford	50 00
S. B. Gray	15 00

S. O. Martin	68 77
E. F. Moody	11 00
C. F. Robinson	15 00
E. F. Abbott	4 00
Ralph Andrews	16 68
H. C. Barrows	4 00
C. P. Conners	4 00
Luther Dana	10 00
J. A. Harlowe	5 00
P. T. Harris	4 00
F. G. Marshall	5 00
D. E. McCormick	5 00
T. H. Riley, Jr.	4 00
G. W. Burpee	10 00
A. C. Denning	5 00
H. S. Hill	10 00
D. S. White	10 00
W. C. Philoon	10 00
H. E. Marr	10 00
Stanley Williams	10 00
C. J. Donnell	10 00
P. R. Andrews	100 00
J. W. Sewall	10 00
F. E. R. Piper	5 00
Lester Gumbel	33 34
H. P. Winslow	10 00
F. L. Packard	10 00
J. A. Bartlett	10 00
P. F. Chapman	10 00
T. B. Roberts	10 00
George Parcher	5 00
E. G. Abbott	100 00
W. L. Powers	15 00
C. C. Holman	5 00
M. T. Copeland.....	5 00
Elmer Perry	5 00
R. R. Stevens.....	5 00
W. T. Johnson	5 00
R. M. Williams.....	10 00
A. R. Boothby	10 00

G. A. Bower	10 00
N. W. Allen	10 00
P. Buttrick	10 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$213,111 38

Addition to Endowment

On April 26, 1907, the General Education Board offered to give Bowdoin College \$50,000 on condition that the college raise \$200,000 on or before March 31, 1908. Three alumni, who desire to remain unknown, at once gave \$76,840.10; thus changing the proportion to be raised from four to one to one to one.

Then the alumni were asked to vote whether to undertake to raise the remainder. The reply was almost unanimous in favor of the effort. Some progress was made during the summer; but in the fall the prospect looked dark, and many advised abandoning the undertaking.

In December came the promise of \$50,000 from Mr. Carnegie. That and the gifts already secured reduced the amount remaining to be raised by general subscription to \$50,000. An appeal was made to the alumni, to several outside friends and to the younger classes.

A promise of \$30,000 came immediately from Mr. George S. Bowdoin of New York, a representative of the family of the founder of the college. The alumni, individually and in classes, responded generously, and several large gifts were received from outside friends. As a result, the college has secured an addition to its endowment of \$277,691.12.

It has been difficult to decide in what form to make public acknowledgement of these many generous gifts. It was my hope to print a complete list of contributors. That is made impossible by the fact that donors of nearly

half the sum raised have requested that their names should be withheld.

On the other hand, especially among the younger classes, the contribution was largely a class gift. Accordingly I present the result in the following table, showing the number of contributors, and the total contribution from each class; and from donors who are not graduates.

To all these contributors; to those who acted as representatives of their classes in helping to secure class contributions; and to those graduates who used their influence to secure gifts from others, the college returns its hearty thanks.

In the midst of general financial depression the rich and the poor, the young and the old, friends from far and near have united in a loyalty that shrinks not from self-sacrifice to free the college from a serious annual deficit; and make possible certain improvements in instruction which have long been desired.

This response has revealed a depth and extent of devotion to the college which shows that the funds in its treasury are far from being its sole or chief asset. To all who serve the college it is an inspiration to know that back of the institution, in addition to the donors of the past, we are serving this host of living benefactors, with whom we share whatever success and honor our united efforts may achieve.

Contributions to Endowment Fund

NON-GRADUATES		
Number of Contributors		Amount
21	.....	\$147,800
GRADUATES		
Class	Number of Contributors	Amount
1840	..... 1	\$100 00
1843	..... 1	16,840 10
1848	..... 2	35 00

1850	..... 1	200 00
1851	..... 2	60 00
1853	..... 1	500 00
1854	..... 4	12,250 00
1855	..... 2	800 00
1856	..... 1	2,000 00
1857	..... 4	51,060 00
1858	..... 3	605 00
1859	..... 3	130 00
1860	..... 3	1,275 00
1861	..... 4	300 00
1862	..... 1	10 00
1863	..... 2	1,150 00
1864	..... 4	410 00
1865	..... 1	300 00
1866	..... 1	25 00
1867	..... 6	585 00
1868	..... 2	130 00
1869	..... 11	1,030 00
1870	..... 2	3,500 00
1871	..... 1	1,000 00
1872	..... 2	40 00
1873	..... 12	1,305 00
1875	..... 6	4,930 00
1876	..... 13	3,025 00
1877	..... 9	980 00
1878	..... 3	450 00
1879	..... 6	1,485 00
1880	..... 11	2,140 00
1881	..... Unknown	2,000 00
1882	..... 20	2,300 00
1883	..... 6	710 00
1884	..... 10	670 00
1885	..... 11	725 00
1886	..... 4	875 00
1887	..... 16	890 00
1888	..... 22	1,125 00
1889	..... 14	1,175 00
1890	..... 15	929 00
1891	..... 25	1,120 00
1892	..... 5	370 00
1893	..... 5	220 00

1894	28	1,010	00
1895	18	1,224	15
1896	12	700	00
1897	21	612	10
1898	9	345	00
1899	16	626	00
1900	16	535	00
1901	22	790	00
1902	9	453	00
1903	23	721	77
*1904	1	10	00
1905	7	185	00
1906	19	830	00
1907	3	90	00
Total Alumni	482	129,891	12
Total	503	277,691	12

The Carnegie Foundation

Even more important in its ultimate effects than the increase of the endowment is the admission of the college to the list of accepted institutions entitled to receive the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation. The conditions and rules for the granting of retiring allowances are as follows:

CONDITIONS FOR THE GRANTING OF NORMAL RETIRING ALLOWANCES

1. *Age.*—To be eligible to retirement on the ground of age, a teacher must have reached the age of sixty-five and must have been for fifteen years professor in a higher institution of learning. Whether a professor's connection as a teacher with his institution shall cease at an earlier or later age than sixty-five, is a matter solely within the jurisdiction of the professor himself and the authorities of the institution in which he serves.

* Offered to give a class fund of \$600 if needed to secure conditional gifts.

2. *Long Service*.—To be eligible for retirement on the ground of length of service, a teacher must have had twenty-five years' service as a professor in a higher institution of learning. It is not necessary that the whole of the service shall have been given in accepted colleges, universities or technical schools.

In no case shall any allowance be paid to a teacher who continues to give the whole or part of his time to the work of teaching, as a member of the instructing staff of a college or technical school.

It is provided that the widow of a professor who is entitled to a retiring allowance and who dies in service, or the widow of a professor who is already retired from service and drawing a retiring allowance, may receive one-half of the allowance to which her husband was entitled.

This provision has been in some quarters misunderstood, and it is here well to draw attention to the fact that the widow of a professor not himself entitled to a retiring allowance would have, under this provision, no claim. That is to say, a professor who dies in service before coming to the age of sixty-five or before having completed his twenty-five years of service, would have himself gained no claim to a retiring allowance, and his widow would, therefore, have no such right. In all cases, the granting of pensions to widows of professors stands upon a basis different from that of the awarding of retiring allowances to professors.

Rules for the Granting of Normal Retiring Allowances

1. A normal retiring allowance is considered to be one awarded to a professor in an accepted university, college or technical school, on the ground of either age or length of service. The term professor, as here used, is understood to include Presidents, Deans, Professors,

Associate Professors and Assistant Professors, in institutions of higher learning.

2. Retiring allowances shall be granted under the following rules, upon the application of the institution with which the professor is connected, and in the application it should be clearly set forth whether the retiring allowance is recommended on the ground of age or service.

3. In reckoning the amount of the retiring allowance the average salary for the last five years of active service shall be considered the active pay.

4. Any person sixty-five years of age, and who has had not less than fifteen years of service as a professor, and who is at the time a professor in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to an annual retiring allowance computed as follows :

(a)—For an active pay of twelve hundred dollars or less, an allowance of one thousand dollars, provided no retiring allowance shall exceed ninety per cent. of the active pay.

(b)—For an active pay greater than twelve hundred dollars the retiring allowance shall equal one thousand dollars, increased by fifty dollars for each one hundred dollars of active pay in excess of twelve hundred dollars.

(c)—No retiring allowance shall exceed three thousand dollars.

5. Any person who has had a service of twenty-five years as a professor, and who is at the time a professor in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to a retiring allowance computed as follows :

(a)—For an active pay of twelve hundred dollars or less, a retiring allowance of eight hundred dollars, provided that no retiring allowance shall exceed eighty per cent. of the active pay.

(b)—For an active pay greater than twelve hundred

dollars the retiring allowance shall equal eight hundred dollars, increased by forty dollars for each one hundred dollars of active pay in excess of twelve hundred dollars.

(c)—For each additional year of service above twenty-five, the retiring allowance shall be increased by one per cent. of the active pay.

(d)—No retiring allowance shall exceed three thousand dollars.

6. Any person who has been for ten years the wife of a professor in actual service may receive during her widowhood one-half of the allowance to which her husband would have been entitled.

7. In the preceding rules, years of leave of absence are to be counted as years of service, but not exceeding one year in seven. Librarians, registrars, recorders, and administrative officers of long tenure, whose salaries may be classed with those of professors and assistant professors, are considered eligible to the benefits of a retiring allowance.

8. Teachers in the professional departments of universities whose principal work is outside the profession of teaching are not included.

9. The benefits of the Foundation shall not be available to those whose active service ceased before April 16, 1905, the date of Mr. Carnegie's original letter to the Trustees.

10. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching retains the power to alter these rules in such manner as experience may indicate as desirable for the benefit of the whole body of teachers.

Professor William A. Houghton is receiving a retiring allowance in accordance with the above provisions. Three other professors and the Librarian have served long enough to entitle them to receive a retiring allowance

whenever they retire. Mrs. Leslie A. Lee will receive an allowance.

The chief obstacles to the admission of Bowdoin College to the list of accepted institutions were provisions for denominational connection contained in the Declaration of 1841, and in the conditions on which the Winkley, Collins and Stone professorships were received.

These difficulties at one time threatened to prove so serious, and efforts to remove them have occupied so large a proportion of the attention of the officers of the College, that, at the cost of passing over the routine work of the College, the main portion of this report will be given to this subject.

The problem, and our attitude toward it, was so admirably stated in a letter by General Hubbard to President Pritchett that I present his letter in full.

JUNE 15, 1907.

President Henry S. Pritchett, LL.D.,
542 Fifth Avenue, City.

DEAR SIR: To present in a single statement the facts pertinent to consideration of Bowdoin College by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching seems desirable at this time, for the reasons that the subject has heretofore been presented in desultory correspondence and in conversations; that some additional facts have lately developed, and that the boards of the college will meet June 25th, and will be prepared to act upon the resolution prescribed by your rules for granting retiring allowances, should action at that time be needed. The objections to admitting Bowdoin College among the accepted institutions arise from the following circumstances:

FIRST: THE DECLARATION OF 1841

In the year 1841 a majority of the trustees and overseers of the college signed a declaration, stating, among other things, that, "though not required by its charter,

the college has been, and still is, of the orthodox Congregational denomination; that no change of its character, in this direction, is contemplated; that trustees, overseers and faculty should perform their duties so as not to conflict, in any degree, with the moral and religious instruction to be given in accordance with its denominational character, and that such instruction should be given by officers of that religious faith; that the document does not prevent the boards of the future from making changes; provided they show proper regard to the circumstances of this declaration.” The declaration was never adopted by the boards, though it was signed, as mentioned, by a majority of their members. It was, however, used as a persuasive influence to secure money for the college at that time, and donations, amounting to about \$70,000, are believed to have been made—in part at least—because of its statements. It is apparent from the declaration, as quoted, that the gentlemen who signed expected that the boards in the future would make changes, as the interests of the college might require. The adoption of the resolution prescribed by your rules, if it should effect any change, would cause a change in the direction contemplated by the individuals who signed the declaration.

SECOND: THE COLLINS PROFESSORSHIP

The funds for the maintenance of this professorship, amounting now to a little over \$25,000, were given upon the following terms:

“To increase the usefulness of the instruction in Bowdoin College, it is proposed that a fund should be raised to found a professorship of theology, to be subject to the regulations stated on this paper as the elementary and essential principles of the foundation.

“(1)—The professor shall, at all times, be selected from ministers, or ordained clergymen, in regular standing, of the Trinitarian orthodox Congregational denomination of Christians.

“(2)—The professor shall not be a member of the executive government of the college, nor be required, or allowed, to communicate any knowledge of the character,

opinion, or conduct, of any student of the college, obtained by intercourse or conversation with the students.

“(3)—It shall be his duty to endeavor to cultivate and maintain a familiar intercourse with the students, and to visit and converse with them, at their chambers, and by conversation, as well as by more formal teaching and preaching, to impress upon their minds, the truths of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ and their suitability to promote the happiness of the present life and the necessity that they should be cordially embraced to secure the happiness of a future and endless life.

“(4)—The trustees and overseers of the college may regulate the manner in which these duties shall be performed. And they may prescribe other duties to be performed, including ordinary instruction in the college; but may not do this so as to prevent the performance of the duties enjoined, or so as to cause the professor to teach or conduct in any manner inconsistent with the faithful performance of those duties.”

It seems quite clear that these “principles of the foundation” do not conflict, in any way, with your rules, or the terms of your foundation. They apply to one professorship. They cannot and do not affect the policy of the college, or the duties of any other professorship, either in the direction of restriction or enlargement. They might apply to a single professorship in a college of any denomination, or no denomination, and, in short, in any institution of learning not avowedly pagan. It may be taken for granted, I think, that no one related to your foundation would care to prescribe different rules for the conduct of the Collins Professorship of Theology.

THIRD: THE STONE PROFESSORSHIP

The funds maintaining this professorship, amounting to \$50,000, were given with the following proviso:

“This fund shall be appropriated to the endowment of the Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, which shall thenceforth be termed ‘The Stone Professorship.’ But this sum shall be paid only upon this condition; viz.: That the President of the college and a majority of its

board of trustees, and also of the board of overseers, as well as the incumbent of the Stone Professorship, shall always be in doctrinal and religious sympathy with the orthodox Congregational Churches of New England; and if, at any time, this condition is disregarded, the endowment of the Stone Professorship shall be forfeited by the college and sent to the Theological Department of Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts."

Without discussing the requirements of the words, "in doctrinal and religious sympathy with the orthodox Congregational Churches of New England," but assuming that they mean to impose a condition not permissible according to your rules, this may be said. The condition applies to the Stone Professorship and to nothing else. It could not be intended that a gift of \$50,000 should control the administration of all the departments of instruction and affect the administration of all the property of the college. In other words, the condition was not that a denominational test should be imposed, for all time, in the choice of all trustees and overseers, or in the choice of a President; but that, if the doctrinal and religious sympathy of the officers mentioned should change, the endowment of the Stone Professorship should be forfeited. The conditions are framed with this penalty distinctly in view. If the college should disregard the conditions, it cannot be said that it would act in excess of its rights. It can only be said that it takes the risk of forfeiting the endowment, as expressed in the condition quoted. Some progress has been made towards a release from this condition without a forfeiture of the fund. I think I may take for granted that your foundation does not wish the college to throw away any money. It cannot afford to do this. On the other hand, it must honestly take such burden, or risk, as may attach to the adoption of the resolution your rules prescribe. The counsel whom we have consulted expresses doubt as to who, if any one, can give releases from the conditions that accompany the Stone endowment. The trustees of the Theological Department of the Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., have stated that they will not consider the action of the college in adopting your resolution—should it be adopted—in itself a violation

of the condition mentioned. Apparently they do not consider themselves qualified to make a broad release, or justified in doing so, because that would have the appearance of giving away some property right of the Phillips Academy. Releases have been secured from most of the heirs of Mrs. Stone, but the heirs are numerous and widely scattered. It would seem that, if the boards of Bowdoin College should adopt the resolution required by your rules, it would act within its rights, as contemplated by the conditions of the Stone Foundation; but would take the risk of forfeiting that fund, if the college should thereafter cease to be "in doctrinal and religious sympathy with the orthodox Congregational Churches of New England."

FOURTH: THE WINKLEY PROFESSORSHIP OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The endowment of this professorship amounts to \$40,000. The terms on which the money was given are expressed in a letter addressed by Mr. Henry Winkley, September 20, 1880, to General J. L. Chamberlain, then President of Bowdoin College. The letter, after reciting the amount of his gifts, aggregating the sum mentioned, concludes with the words, "to endow the Winkley Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature, on condition that the College adhere to the theological teachings of the orthodox Congregational, or Presbyterian Church." This condition, like others before alluded to, relates to one (the Winkley) Professorship only. It certainly does not compel the college to adhere, for all time, to any particular denomination. Its terms are somewhat vague, and it is difficult precisely to define its requirements; but, taking the condition in its strongest and most adverse sense it leaves the college free to disregard the condition, at the risk always of forfeiting this particular endowment. Our counsel informs us that Mr. Orrill H. Hayes is the sole residuary legatee under the will of Mr. Henry Winkley. Mr. Hayes has now given his release, discharging the college from further obligation to perform the condition imposed by Mr. Winkley.

The foregoing is, I believe, a statement of all the con-

ditions which have been treated as raising doubts as to the qualifications of Bowdoin College for admission to the list of accepted institutions under the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It will be observed that any doubt raised by the Winkley condition has been removed; that the objections raised by the Stone conditions have been, for the most part, eliminated, and that, after this lapse of time, it is difficult—if not impossible—to obtain distinct releases from all parties interested, or who might have been interested, in the properties from which these endowments were derived.

The point upon which I desire especially to place emphasis is that the college is entirely free to adopt the resolution required by your rules; subject only to the risk of forfeiting some part of its endowments. This risk appears to be a question that affects the college and the descendants, or representatives, of the donors of the specific sums mentioned. It does not seem to bear, in any way, upon the denominational, or non-denominational, character of the college, its officers or boards.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. HUBBARD.

The release secured from Mr. Orrill H. Hayes, sole residuary legatee under the will of Mr. Henry Winkley, is as follows:

“KNOW ALL MEN, that Henry Winkley, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having given, in his lifetime, to the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College, a corporation, of Brunswick, Maine, certain sums of money, amounting altogether to forty thousand dollars, to endow the Winkley Professorship of the Latin Language and Literature, “on condition,” as stated in his letter of September 20, 1880, to President Chamberlain, “that the College adhere to the theological teachings of the Orthodox Congregational or Presbyterian Church,” said gift, subject to said condition, having been accepted by the Boards of Trustees and Overseers of said College, by their vote of October 19, 1880; and the said Henry Winkley having died testate, and the undersigned, Orrill

H. Hayes, of the City, County, and State of New York, being sole residuary legatee under his will; I, the said Orrill H. Hayes, in my said capacity, and in consideration of one dollar to me paid by said corporation, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby release said corporation from further obligation to perform said condition, and substantially the same condition contained in the letter of Mr. Winkley to President Chamberlain, of December 24, 1878, accompanying the first instalment of said gift, which was accepted by said Boards, on the terms of the letter last mentioned, by their vote of July 8, 1879, and release to said corporation all claim of forfeiture which otherwise might accrue to me hereafter by virtue of the non-performance of said conditions, or either of them. But this instrument shall take effect only on its acceptance by vote of said Boards of Trustees and Overseers of said College at any time within two years from the date hereof.”

This release has been accepted by vote of the Boards at their meeting on January 20.

The disposition of the Collins fund is shown in the following letter from Hon. Barrett Potter, the attorney of the college; and the decree of the court which accompanies it.

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 11, 1908.

President Hyde, Brunswick.

DEAR MR. HYDE: Last June the College Boards authorized a bill in equity, praying for a *cy pres* application of the income of the Collins Fund. I was asked by you and the Visiting Committee to attend to the matter, and this is my report of what has been done.

I found it was necessary not only to make the Attorney-General of the state a defendant, but to make him the sole defendant. In other words, the heirs or other representatives of the founders were not required to be joined. Notwithstanding that, it was deemed best by you and the Visiting Committee, and also by the Attorney-General, to give both personal and public notice of

the pendency of the bill. Owing to the loss years ago of a ledger in the treasurer's office, it was difficult to secure the names of all of the original founders, and still more difficult, of course, to find the names and residences of their living representatives. Nevertheless, with the help of the librarian, I did find and notify personally or by letter representatives of donors, who gave considerably more than half of the Fund. Nearly all the persons so notified replied by assenting to the new plan, those assenting representing more than half of the Fund. Two or three people failed to reply at all. No one objected to what was proposed.

Public notice was given in the Portland papers, and a hearing was had before Judge Strout of the Supreme Court on Tuesday of this week, which you know about, as you were present and testified. The Attorney-General, by the way, did not formally admit the allegations of the bill, but preferred to require us to prove them. He was represented at the hearing by his Assistant, who offered no objection to the decree prayed for.

It is usual in such cases, I find, for the court to refer to a Master in Chancery the question of reporting a new scheme for the application of income; but it has been expressly held that there is no legal necessity of that, and that a single justice at a hearing may frame a scheme or adopt one proposed.

Accordingly, we went to the hearing with such definite scheme in the draft of a final decree, which was signed by the Court and which closes the matter, except that the decree stands, as such decrees always do, subject to the further order of the court. The college is thus enabled and the Attorney-General also, if circumstances should change hereafter, to ask for a modification of the decree. There is, of course, no present probability of any such application.

We contended that the particular scheme of the founders is now impracticable for two reasons: (1) because the Fund is not sufficient for the purpose and never has been, and (2) because a change of methods has made the original plan impracticable, if, in fact, it ever was practicable. It became our duty in suggesting a substitute plan to find one as near as possible to the plan

of the founders. We found that in suggesting the election of a graduate secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and applying the income, so far as necessary, to the payment of his salary. The present income of the Fund exceeds \$1,400. I understand you to say a good man can probably be secured for that sum or less.

On the supposition that there might be an excess of income above salary requirements, we asked for authority to add the residue, if any, to the principal of the Fund, or, at the option of the Boards, to apply the same toward the support of the First Parish Church of Brunswick, or to the support of services at the College Chapel, or to the purchase of books for the library of a religious, theological, ethical, or philosophical character, or to providing speakers for, or otherwise aiding in carrying on the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Court so ordered; so that as to the residue only, a wide discretion is given to the Boards, but no discretion is conferred as to the bulk of the income, that being applicable only to the salary of the secretary. The Court would probably not have allowed any more latitude as to the major part of the income, but, as above explained, it can be appealed to hereafter for a change of plan, if that should become necessary. The matter is now absolutely at an end, and the vote of the Boards has been fully carried out.

It occurs to me to add that I have filed with the treasurer a copy, certified by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of each paper in the case, namely, bill, answer, replication and decree.

Very truly yours,

BARRETT POTTER.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, IN EQUITY.

THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF BOWDOIN
COLLEGE

VS.

HANNIBAL E. HAMLIN, ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF SAID STATE

Hearing April 7, 1908.

FINAL DECREE.

This cause came on to be heard on Bill. Answer and Proofs by consent of parties this day, and upon consideration thereof it is

ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that the trust created by the establishment of the fund mentioned in the bill is a public charitable trust; that the administration thereof, in the particular manner prescribed by the founders of the fund, now is impracticable; and that accordingly until the further order of this Court, the Plaintiff, the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College, is directed to apply the income of said fund to the payment of the salary of a Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of said Bowdoin College, and that the residue of said income, if any, from time to time be added to the principal of said fund, or, at the option of said Plaintiff and the Overseers of said Bowdoin College, be applied to the support of the First Parish Church, of said Brunswick, or to the support of the service at the College Chapel, or to the purchase of books for the library of said College, of a religious, theological, ethical or philosophical character, or to providing speakers for, or otherwise aiding in carrying on the work of said association. Such disposition of the income is adjudged to be within the general scope of the intention of the donors of the charity fund.

S. C. STROUT,

Justice Supreme Judicial Court.

April 7, 1908.

The evidence in this case, upon which this decree is based, is filed with the decree.

S. C. STROUT.

Justice Supreme Judicial Court.

April 7, 1908.

The within is a true copy of the original final Decree in the within entitled case.

Attest: LLEWELLYN BARTON,

Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Our principal difficulty has arisen in connection with the Stone fund amounting to about \$56,000. This gift was made by Mrs. Valeria G. Stone in her lifetime, and was conditioned on the President and a majority of each Board, as well as the incumbent of the Stone professorship, being "in doctrinal and religious sympathy with the Orthodox Congregational Churches of New England," and provided that if at any time that condition should be disregarded, the endowment of the Stone professorship should be forfeited, and should go to the Theological Department of Phillips Academy, Andover. Inasmuch as the condition on which the fund is held requires nothing more than "doctrinal and religious sympathy" and as the Carnegie Foundation expressly permits and encourages "a relation of sympathy and tradition," the committee of the Boards took the view that as long as we remained as a matter of fact in such doctrinal and religious sympathy, the adoption of the administrative principle that "no denominational test is imposed in the choice of trustees, officers or teachers, or in the admission of students, nor are distinctly denominational tenets or doctrines taught to students," did not compel us at once to forfeit the fund; though the committee recognized that whenever the application of the principle

should lead to an actual violation of the condition, then the fund would be forfeited.

A committee of the Andover trustees, after consulting eminent legal authority, came to the same conclusion,—that the fund belonged to Bowdoin College until the condition was actually violated; and was not forfeited by the adoption of a principle which might at any time lead to its violation.

While this position is clear and one which would commend itself as legally sound to any mind capable of appreciating the distinction between actual violation of a condition, and the adoption of a principle which might at any time lead to a violation; still the popular mind does not readily draw distinctions even so obvious as that. The case could be stated in such terms as to produce the popular impression that we were holding this fund on the condition that we remain Congregational; and seeking retiring allowances on the ground that we had become undenominational. Such an impression, however unfounded, would have been unfortunate. Besides the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Foundation inclined to the popular rather than the legal view of the case. Accordingly, to remove all possible suspicion and temptation; to meet objections which we did not ourselves believe to be sound; and to secure the greater benefit at the sacrifice of the less, the committee recommended, and the Boards adopted at a special meeting, a vote tendering the Stone fund to the Theological Department of Phillips Academy, Andover. The adoption of the resolution last June rendered it probable that soon or late the funds would be forfeited to Andover. The vote passed at the special meeting tendered the fund at once; instead of waiting until actual violation of the condition should legally entitle Andover to the fund.

In the delicate and difficult management of the legal

complications involved in securing releases from the denominational conditions connected with these three funds the college is under the greatest obligation to its attorney, Hon. Barrett Potter, who, for the most part without compensation, has managed these matters with a skill, a thoroughness and a resourcefulness without which the results could not have been secured.

The thanks of the college are also due to the members of the committee, General Hubbard, and Messrs. Libby, Baxter, and Payson, who have given much time and attention to this prolonged problem; and especially to General Hubbard, who, as the New York member, conducted most of the negotiations. To have failed to secure for our professors and their wives this provision for old age; and for the College the prestige of acceptance by this powerful Foundation; and the large benefits, immediate and prospective, which will flow from it, would have been an administrative sin, which future generations of professors, officers and alumni would have found it hard to forgive.

In severing the legal ties which have bound Bowdoin College to the Congregational denomination, the College does not cease to remain in as close sympathy with that denomination as ever. To use the language of the Report of the President of the Carnegie Foundation, the new relation is "The substitution of a relation of sympathy and tradition in the place of formal legal relationship. The Foundation is not concerned with the fact that a given college was founded under the auspices of a religious organization, or that it retains to-day a sympathetic relation with it."

At the same time the College is now free to maintain equally close relations of sympathy with any denomination which may become an equally influential force in the spiritual life of the State, and of its alumni and constituency.

New Instructors

At a special meeting the Boards elected Marshall P. Cram instructor in chemistry; and Manton Copeland instructor in biology for the year 1908-09.

Mr. Cram is a graduate of Bowdoin in the Class of 1904; was assistant in chemistry at Bowdoin College in the year 1904-05; and for the past three years has been a student in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Copeland is a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1904, has studied in the Harvard Graduate School for the past four years; teaching both in Harvard and Radcliffe with success. He is an out-of-door naturalist; has done excellent cytological work; has published some; and has important work ready for publication. The addition of these two highly recommended and promising instructors will greatly strengthen the department to which they come; and afford long promised relief from excessive work to the professors in charge.

College Preachers 1907-08

Through the continued generosity of Mrs. George T. Files, the college has again enjoyed the ministrations at church, in the college chapel, and at informal conferences in the rooms of the Christian Association the following preachers:—

Oct. 20—Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., President Union Seminary, New York.

Nov. 17—Rev. Floyd Tompkins, D.D., Rector Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

Dec. 15—Rev. Francis J. McConnell, D.D., Minister New York Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn.

Jan. 19—Rev. Edward F. Sanderson, Minister Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.

Feb. 16—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D., LL.D., Professor English Literature, Princeton, N. J.

Mar. 15—Rev. Edward Cummings, D.D., Minister South Unitarian Church, Boston.

April 12—Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D.D., President Brown University, Providence, R. I.

May 17—Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Minister Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Annie Talbot Cole Lectureship

Mrs. Calista S. Mayhew of East Orange, New Jersey, has generously given \$5,000 to establish a Lectureship in memory of her niece, Annie Talbot Cole. The aim of the Lectureship is happily stated by Rev. Samuel V. Cole, D.D., as follows:

This lectureship shall aim at contributing to the ennoblement and enrichment of life by standing for the idea that life is a glad opportunity. It shall, therefore, exhibit and endeavor to make attractive the highest ideals of character and conduct, and also, in so far as possible, foster an appreciation of the beautiful as revealed through poetry, music, and the fine arts.

Having these ends in view, the lectures may be on history, biography, politics, art, literature, ethics, or religion, but with the predominant element in them inspirational rather than didactic; only one lecture, or one course, to be delivered each year, and said lecture or course to form no part of the regular college course, nor to be delivered by any teacher in the college as part of his usual routine of instruction; the lectures to be open to the public without charge, and, from time to time, if practicable, the college to see that some of them are published in suitable form.

The lecturer must be a man of earnest purposes, of high ideals, and of recognized literary attainments, whose personal character will lend weight to his words;

the choice not to be limited to any one profession or religious denomination; the appointment, whenever practicable, to be made at least six months in advance; and the same man not to be the lecturer oftener than once in four years.

The first course of lectures on this foundation was given by Professor George H. Palmer, LL.D., of Harvard University, in Memorial Hall, on May 21st, 22d, 23d. His subject was, *The Art of Being Happy*.

This gift is doubly welcome, both as a contribution to the intellectual and spiritual life of the college and as a memorial of a beautiful and noble character.

Tablet in Memory of Hon. Stephen J. Young

Dr. Ernest B. Young of the Class of 1892 has placed in the entrance of Hubbard Hall, on the right wall of the lower staircase a beautiful bronze tablet in memory of his father, Hon. Stephen Jewett Young, LL.D., of the Class of 1859.

Professor Young was Professor of Modern Languages from 1862 to 1876; Librarian from 1863 to 1869; Treasurer and Trustee from 1874 to 1895; and thus, with the exception of three years immediately following his graduation, when he was in Europe preparing himself for his professorship, intimately, faithfully and devotedly identified with the college for a period of forty years. This permanent memorial is a most welcome gift to the college. The tablet bears the following inscription:

STEPHANO.IEWETT.YOVNG.A.M.LL.D
 MDCCCXXXIX—MDCCCLXXXV
 VIRO.INTEGERRIMO.ERVDITISSIMO
 LINGVARVM.DOCTORI.EGREGIO
 NEC.MINVS.RERV.M.GERVNDARVM.PERITO
 PROFESSORI
 MDCCCLXII—MDCCCLXXVI
 BIBLIOTHECARIO
 MDCCCLXIII—MDCCCLXVIII
 THESAURARIO
 MDCCCLXXIII—MDCCCLXXXV
 DE.CONLEGIO.BOWDOINENSI
 OPTIME-MERITO
 SACRVM

New Painting for King Chapel

One of the vacant panels in our chapel has been filled this year through the generosity of Dr. Frederic H. Gerrish, of Portland, of the Class of 1866. The new picture is in the series of mural representations of scenes from the Old Testament, following Lathrop's picture of "The Giving of the Law by Moses." This scene is from the history of the Kings of Israel, and represents the youthful David returning from his conflict with Goliath, and bearing the severed head of the Philistine giant, accompanied by the songs and waving palms of Hebrew maidens. It is a copy from the celebrated French artist, Tissot, whose illustrations of the Bible—the fruit of a long residence in Palestine—are justly famous. The copy is by Mr. Kahill, an artist of Syrian birth, who for a year or two past has had a studio in Portland, where he has done esteemed work in portrait-painting. The thanks of the college are due, and are cordially given, to Dr. Gerrish for his gift which adds to the completeness and beauty of the chapel.

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

BRUNSWICK, ME., June 1, 1908.

Report of the Curator of the Art Collections

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

GENTLEMEN: The Curator of the Art Collections has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1908:

The following additions have been made to the Art Collections of the College by gift:

GIFTS

Oil Painting: Young Woman and Child, by Alexis Harlamoff.

Given by James A. Roberts, Esq., Bowd. '70.

Eleven small silver and bronze Coins from the Philippines, China and Japan.

Given by Thomas W. Marble, Esq., Bowd. '01.

Queretaro Opal.

Given by George Warren Hammond, Esq.

Roman Coin, first bronze (Caligula 37-41 A. D.), fine, rare.

Given by Charles M. Baker, Esq.

Oil Painting: Shipwreck, by Joseph Vernet.

Given by Mrs. Helen M. Shepley.

Catalogue of Mrs. George A. Hearn's Collection of Watches.

Given by Mr. and Mrs. Hearn.

English Silver Coin: Crown, 1819, and Silver Marrow Spoon.

Given by Miss Violetta Shepherd, Bath.

Additions to the Edward P. Warren Collection of Classical Antiquities as follows:

Bronze Helmet.

From a Greek dealer.

Eros. Terra-Cotta Statuette. Winged Eros in short shirt flying down. Right hand holds shirt, left arm raised. Wreath around head. Head, left wing, left arms and left leg re-attached. Tanagra. Bought in Athens.

Large red-figured Hydria. Boreas and Orithyia. Height, 41 cm. The vase is honestly restored so that the restoration in dull black and dullish red can be seen. In the center the winged Boreas, wreathed and clad in tunic and winged buskins, is carrying off Orithyia, clad in a Doric chiton, her hair in a sakkos. On our right is Athena facing them, clad in a chiton, himation and Attic helmet and holding a lance. To the left a draped female runs away, and the handle is applied on a second female running away. Then follows on the back of the vase a bearded man or god in himation holding a scepter and twig. Then the back handle of the hydria surrounded by acanthi. The figure between this and the remaining handle is a goddess bearing a dolphin. Diagonal acanthi in a band around the neck. Maeander varied by crosses below. Gadroon on lip. The eyes are in side view; the drawing is still severe. Date about 450 B. C. Bought in Italy.

Mycenean Cup. Height, 172 mm. Tall stem, two handles. Geometrical figures in reddish brown color. Terra-cotta.

Collection of specimens of Glass.

Marble Statuette of Seated Faun. Height, 42 cm. Italian (?) marble. Missing: All right arm and leg, left arm from biceps, left leg from knee; left thigh has been broken off. On a rock against which leans a pedum is a bearded faun with tail. Under his left arm is the end of an askos. A support from under the middle of his ribs probably joined his right arm, which was perhaps stretched out in front of his body, holding, say, a cup. It may be that a thorn is being extracted from his foot by a second figure, now lost. Bought in Rome.

Small marble Head of Old Man. Height, 14 cm. The date of this is disputed. It has been thought Roman

(or Alexandrine), XVIII. cent. Neapolitan, and XV. cent. a monk. Bought in Naples.

Small marble Head of Zeus. Height, 11 cm. III. or II. cent. before Christ. From Telmessus. Bought from a Lycian.

Terra-cotta winged Atyl-Eros. Height 287 mm. Flies down in short tunic, sleeved, and trousers. Right leg advanced, wings, Phrygian cap. Left leg, both wings, left arm, and right forearm all re-attached. Myrina. Bammerville Sale Catalogue, lot 87, Pl. XII, 1893.

Terra-cotta Statuette of Standing Woman. On its own base; height 21 cm. Right knee bent; head in coif, which is, however, open behind. Both hands under mantle, right hand brought over left, which holds a wreath. Head looks down to her right. Type: Louvre Henzey 31.1 (no wreath). From Lecuyer Collection.

Terra-cotta statuette of Standing Woman. Height, 111 mm. Himation over head; right arm at breast; left holds fan; both hands under himation. Said to be from Athens.

Terra-cotta Statuette of Girl. Height 197 mm. Girl in chiton and himation leans left elbow on pillar; hand holds mirror; right arm brought across body. Tanagra. Bought in Athens.

Terra-cotta Statuette of Youth. Height 26 cm.; nude, right leg advanced; thick fillet around hair; fingers missing.

Terra-cotta Statuette of Standing Boy. Height 147 mm. Cloaked, and with cap on head. From the Troad. Bought in Athens.

Terra-cotta Statuette of Standing Woman, with Eros in her arms. Height 22 cm. From Thyatira.

Terra-cotta Eros. Height 67 mm. A little Eros in chiton and himation, sweeping down, right foot foremost; wreath around head; his right hand lifts up drapery, his left is at his side. Both wings re-attached. No color. Tanagra. Bought in Athens.

Small terra-cotta Eros. Height 85 mm. Missing: right leg from above knee, and fore part of left foot. A winged Eros, Phrygian cap, flies holding cymbals. Drapery over right shoulder and coming down over left leg.

Terra-cotta Eros. Height 335 mm. Carmichael Sale, No. 160. Myrina.

Small marble Face; Phrygian cap on head. Height 93 mm. This is undoubtedly a head of Mithras broken from a relief.

Small Glass Bottle. Height, 5 cm. Silver-gold color.

Seven-handled Glass Vase. Height 102 mm.

Tall iridescent Glass Bottle. Height 16 cm. From the Islands of Greece.

Glass Amphora. Height, 114 mm. From Syria.

The above-mentioned twenty-three objects are given by Edward P. Warren, Esq.

Piece of free-hand Paper-cutting, done by Miss Nancy Two-Stars (Sioux).

Given by Miss C. W. Newman, Bath.

LOANS

Portrait of Mrs. Alger V. Currier, by A. V. Currier.

Loaned by the Artist.

Original hammered Brass and Copper Work: Seven pieces, by Professor C. C. Hutchins.

Loaned by Professor Hutchins.

PURCHASE

Acting upon information received from Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and the suggestion of President Hyde, the Art Building has purchased a copy of the fine bronze medal by the well-known artist, Mr. Bela L. Pratt, struck in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Longfellow, and issued under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society. It is exhibited in a case in the Boyd Gallery along with a few similar works of art received in recent years from various sources by gift.

ADMINISTRATION

The imperatively needed repairing of certain paintings in the Bowdoin Collection has been undertaken this year by Mr. Albert G. Moore on the advice of the Committee on Art Interests and under the direction of the Curator.

The extent of the labor that has been required varied widely, being greatest in the case of paintings on wooden panels that have changed since Mr. Fletcher's restoration of the pictures in the gallery, and merely from the effects of added age. The paintings concerned are numbered 133, 135, 142, 147, 163 and 164. Others equally meriting attention should be taken in hand at once. As also in the case of repairing and regilding the frames which has been proceeding this year, it is not easy to adjust the work to be done both to the other occupation of the artist who does the restoring, and the desirability of having the gallery deprived of the paintings at the season of least visitation by the public. Messrs. A. M. Laing & Son have continued their skilful labors in restoring many of the carved and gilded frames of the Bowdoin Family Collection, which will remain in their present sound state, barring accidents, for a long period. This work on the frames is going on as rapidly as is consistent with all conditions.

The customary descriptive talks on the Art Building and its contents have been given as usual this year by the curator. While it is useful and a pleasure, almost daily, to impart any information to her undergraduates concerning the works of art belonging to Bowdoin, it is with every year more desirable to systematize this instruction. The college is becoming exceptional which does not provide any course in the history of art. Such a course to be valuable cannot, in the nature of the case, be given now-a-days by one who is not trained for the task and who has not the requisite time for study of prevailing

methods. With Bowdoin highly favored with a valuable and growing collection of original works of classic and modern art it would seem only a question of time when a benefactor should come who would emulate the givers of the Art Building. Our recent experience in imparting some idea of the history and works of the art of music was distinctly successful. This fact, however, established no new ground for hope of the practical continuance of such an effort. There can be no doubt whatever of the usefulness and far-reaching importance to many of such cultivation.

There are certain classes of objects which are of immediate use to already established departments of college instruction, of which only one shall be mentioned. The teaching of Greek and Roman history and literature, without reference to the surviving monuments of ancient art is now almost unknown. Books must be illustrated. The objects themselves are now reproduced with great skill; the English and continental museums have long regarded it as a debt of honor to provide authoritative copies of their unique sculpture, and in the case of the British Museum also, of their best classic coins. Private enterprise in Germany has furnished excellent electrotype copies also of other works of classic art. Of books and photographs to be had there is no end. All this apparatus is directly valuable to the workers already employed by Bowdoin College. The Art Building is in its purpose closely related to the problems of all the departments which deal with history and literature. As the library collects and values all true books of which the college can make use, so this Building should be the place of full enlightenment to any undergraduate and any instructor who has to guide undergraduates.

The number of those visiting the Art Building in the year 1907 was nine thousand four hundred and forty-six.

Very respectfully submitted,

HENRY JOHNSON, *Curator.*

Brunswick, May 1, 1908.

Report of the Registrar

To the President of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1907-1908:

Enrolment

Number of		
Students enrolled, Dec. 1, 1907.....	305	
Students enrolled, May 1, 1908.....	287	
Students withdrawn and removed since		
December 1	18	
Students in Senior Class, Dec. 1, 1907....	31	May 1, 1908...35
Students in Junior Class, Dec. 1, 1907....	58	May 1, 1908...58
Students in Sophomore Class, Dec. 1, 1907	72*	May 1, 1908...66
Students in Freshman Class, Dec. 1, 1907	119	May 1, 1908..107
Special Students, Dec. 1, 1907.....	23	May 1, 1908...19
Graduate Students, Dec. 1, 1907.....	2	May 1, 1908.. 2
Total		305
		287

Number of	
Students in Medical School, Dec. 1, 1907..	93
Students in Medical School, May 1, 1908..	92

Number of students advanced in college standing during the year:

From Special to Freshman.....	1
From Freshman to Sophomore.....	5
From Sophomore to Junior.....	5
From Junior to Senior.....	5
From Freshman to Junior.....	1

The enrolment on December 1 shows an increase this year of 5.5% over that of a year before. The number of special students enrolled at the same time is about one-third less than at the corresponding time last year. Only four new students were enrolled as specials during the current year, the policy of the college being to admit no

*In the current catalogue (1907-8) one student was erroneously included in this class who had not been advanced from Freshman standing.

one to such standing whose motive in entering does not really differentiate him from the students admitted to regular standing. Strict adherence to this policy will prevent the use of this method of admission as a back door into college.

Enrolment in Courses

COURSE				1 SEM	2 SEM	COURSE				1 SEM	2 SEM
Biology	1				28	Greek	3, 4			2	3
Biology	2, 3	10			8	Greek	5, 6			2	1
Biology	4, 5	16			13	Greek	7, 8			37	28
Biology	6				37	History	1, 2			38	29
Chemistry	1, 2	60			54	History	7, 8			19	20
Chemistry	3, 4	35			33	History	9, 10			13	12
Chemistry	5, 6	12			10	Latin	1, 2			60	64
Chemistry	7	5				Latin	3, 4			3	4
Chemistry	Special	4			6	Latin	5, 6			2	2
Economics	1, 2	69			56	Latin	7				13
Economics	3, 4	55			36	Mathematics	1, 2			73	60
Economics	5, 6	9			23	Mathematics	3, 4			17	15
Education	4				21	Mathematics	7, 8			2	2
English	1, 2	102			96	Mathematics	9, 10			3	2
English	3, 4	67			60	Philosophy	1, 5			11	2
English	5				98	Philosophy	3, 4			8	4
English	6, 7	32			24	Philosophy	6, 7			3	8
English Lit.	1, 2	75			72	Philosophy	8, 8			2	1
English Lit.	3, 4	25			41	Physics	1, 2			21	19
French	1, 2	54			48	Physics	3, 4			10	7
French	3, 4	65			63	Spanish	1, 2			6	5
French	5, 6	45			43	Surveying and					
Geology	1	44				Drawing	1, 2			7	5
German	1, 2	78			77	Surveying and					
German	3, 4	32			33	Drawing	3, 4			19	17
German	5, 6	56			50	Hygiene				107	
German	7, 8	14			12	Physical Training	1			94	
German	9, 10	10			10	Physical Training	2			79	
Greek	A, B	4			4	Physical Training	3			59	
Greek	1, 2	19			23	Physical Training	4			44	

The figures in the foregoing table indicate the enrolment at the middle of the respective semesters. Some students elect courses that they drop very soon; others continue a given course for some time, even to the end, but do not take the final examination and so receive no credit in that study on the college books. Hence the choice of the figures above as indicating the number under instruction for a large part of a semester. Each course in Physical Training is continuous from December to April.

Geographical Distribution

Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	D. C.	Illinois	Missouri	Minnesota	Colorado	Outside U. S.	Total	Percentage	
														Maine	Outside Maine
235	10	1	40	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	305	77	23

The percentage of students coming from regions outside Maine has shown a steady increase in the last four years as follows: 1904-5, 13% ; 1905-6, 17.8% ; 1906-7, 20.4% ; 1907-8, 23%.

Fraternity Statistics

In the following table undergraduates alone are included. They are grouped in delegations, not in accordance with their class standing as recorded in the college office but in accordance with their class affiliations.

Total number of fraternities, 8, as indicated below.

Number in each fraternity (Dec. 1, 1907) :

	1908	1909	1910	1911	Special	Total
Δ.K.E. . . .	3	13	10	11	3	40
Z.Ψ. . . .	10	8	7	11	4	40
Δ.Y. . . .	2	9	10	12	4	37
Θ.Δ.X. . . .	2	9	13	10	1	35
A.Δ.Φ. . . .	3	6	8	14	4	35
K.Σ. . . .	7	6	7	11	1	32
Ψ.Y. . . .	7	5	4	10	1	27
B.Θ.Π. . . .	4	5	7	10	1	27
Non-Fraternity	3	6	8	9	4	30

Number of students in fraternities, 273 or 90%.

Number of students not in fraternities, 30 or 10%.

All the fraternities have houses. Students room in them as follows:

A.Δ.Φ., 8; Ψ.Υ., 8; Δ.K.E., 23; Ζ.Υ., 15; Θ.Δ.X., 16; Δ.Υ., 18; B.Θ.Π., 15; K.Σ., 12. Total, 115.

Proportion of Students Entering College by Certificate and by Examination

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Total Certificate.....	14.3	34.3	37.3	31.6
Partial Certificate.....	25	22.9	21.3	36.7
Total Examination.....	57.1	37.1	37.3	22.4

Certificates have been accepted in place of examination since the fall of 1904. The foregoing table includes the essentials of the corresponding table reported a year ago. The figures indicate per cent. of the total enrolment and are based on the Freshman year enrolment of each class. All students are omitted who entered wholly or in part through credits obtained at other colleges. Here and in all the following tables students who have temporarily failed of promotion with their fellows to a higher class are excluded in order that they may not figure twice in the same table.

The marked fall in numbers entering wholly by examination this year is noticeable as is the great increase in the partial certificate class. The increase of this class rather than that of total certificates indicates that the principals of preparatory schools are discriminating in the award of certificates.

A table in last year's report showed the following interesting progression in the number of men presenting extra points on admission, together with the total number of points presented by a given class: 1908, 13 students with 29 points; 1909, 18 with a total of 60; 1910,

45, with a total of 128. This year, 1911, shows 27 students with a total of 84 points. This is a falling off, yet still the figures are large enough to deny color to the complaint that the preparatory schools are overburdened by college requirements. The increase of one point in the Bowdoin requirements for admission, voted by the Faculty during the current year, to go into effect with the class entering in the fall of 1909, seems thus not to be a hardship upon the schools.

The average age of the members of 1911 is 19.4 with an average variation of one year. This age is exactly that of the average for 1910 as Freshmen and the average variation is almost the same (1.1 for 1910). The figures for 1911 omit two individuals who left college before their biographical statistics were obtained. Age is reckoned to the nearest birthday and the facts were determined with reference to May 1, 1908.

The Class of 1908 was the first class to contain members admitted on certificate. An interesting question has been raised concerning the comparative scholarship of examined and certificated students. We may take as the unit of comparison a single case of a continuance in college in a field of study in which points were obtained for admission, e. g., Latin, History, Mathematics. Taking the work of the first semester as a basis and having found the total number of such cases among the examined students and the total number among the certificated students, we may then compare the proportion of failures in each. In fairness to the college we must omit from the total of failures among the examined students those cases where the entrance examination in the subject in question was not passed, where, in other words, the college refused to accept as adequate the preparation of the student. The subjoined table enables us to ascertain to some extent the relative success of the college and the fitting schools in determining the adequacy of a student's preparation.

**Comparison of Examined and Certificated Students in Percentage
of Failures During First Semester**

Class	1908	1909	1910	1911
% of cases among examined students.....	11	5.5	4.3	4.9
% of cases among certificated students.....	12.8	10.7	7.1	5

This table seems to show that the college is slightly but consistently more successful in passing upon the adequacy of a student's preparation. This difference is slight except in the case of 1909 where the cause for the marked divergence does not so far appear. The decrease in per cent. of failures during the successive years is interesting. A careful examination of the distribution of the cases among the subjects elected in the several years does not indicate any correlation between this change and the subjects chosen.

**Number of Students Obtaining Entrance Credits in French
and German**

Class...	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
French..	2	5	3	5	11	8	21	21	34	41	44
German	1	0	4	1	0	2	2	11	18	22	20

From the foregoing table are omitted the few students whose Freshman year was not spent at Bowdoin.

The amount of clerical work done in the office during the last two years has very considerably increased on account of the regulations adopted by the Faculty with regard to the recording of absences. The allotment from the Garcelon-Merritt Fund for clerical work has, how-

ever, remained the same, viz., \$150.00. At present the office is obliged to draw upon the Faculty Contingent Fund to meet the new obligations. Should it be possible to divert \$50.00 more from the Garcelon-Merritt Fund for this purpose, that action would relieve the Contingent Fund from a fixed charge not properly levied upon it.

CHARLES T. BURNETT, *Registrar*.

Brunswick, May 13, 1908.

Report of the Librarian of Bowdoin College

In accordance with the laws of the College, the librarian presents to the Visiting Committee his twenty-fifth annual report for the year ending May 10, 1908.

Size and Growth

The number of volumes now in the library, inclusive of 4,812 belonging to the Medical School of Maine, is 91,546. The accessions for the past twelve months have been 3,149; of these 897 were purchased at an average cost of \$1.80; 23 were obtained by exchange; 276 came from binding periodicals; 31 from a permanent loan; and 1,922 were given by various donors. As heretofore Appendix I. gives an itemized statement of the growth of the collection during the year and its contents by the different classes in which it is arranged.

Purchases

Among the purchases may be noted the Walden edition of Thoreau's writings, Littlefield's Early Massachusetts Press, Historic Highways of America in 15 volumes, Col. Yule's Marco Polo in the last edition, Anthony Trollope's Parliamentary Novels in 17 volumes, Thatcher's Christopher Columbus, the works of Gregory the Great in Migne's Patrologia, and Obras completas de Cervantes, Madrid, 1863-64.

Gifts

Alfred L. Ripley, Esq., of Boston, Mass., has sent the library an interesting collection of letters and manuscripts of his great-grandfather, Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., the second president of the college, and generously provided for the proper mounting and binding of the same. The manuscripts are principally sermons; the correspondence includes files of letters from Rev. Dr. Joseph Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Sarah Bowdoin, widow of Hon. James Bowdoin, Hon. Samuel Freeman, as well as many other early friends and benefactors of the college.

Harold Goodwin, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penn., has given one hundred volumes from the library of his father, Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, LL.D., of the Class of 1832.

Gen. Jonathan P. Cilley of the Class of 1858 has afforded the library a means of making many exchanges by the gift of one hundred and fifty copies of "Bowdoin Boys in Labrador" by the late J. P. Cilley, Jr., Class of 1891.

The Maine Historical Society has entrusted to this library a large collection of public documents of western states and of directories of the larger cities of the country, which, it is believed, will aid research work in sociology.

The Portland Public Library, besides rendering aid in completing files of directories, has made us a permanent loan of its duplicate bound set of the *Portland Argus* from 1811 to 1859. This, with our previous possessions, enables us to offer the investigator a Maine weekly for most of the first half of the last century, and a Maine daily for nearly all the last half.

Professor Isaac B. Choate, Litt.D., Class of 1862, has

presented over forty selected volumes of current literature.

Mr. Albert Marshall Jones, Class of 1893, has given a special paper copy in six volumes of his popular publication "New America and the Far East."

From the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the library has received over a score of valuable scientific works.

William J. Curtis, Esq., Class of 1875, has given a set of the "Proceedings of the Conference for Good City Government," 1894 to 1907.

From Professor Roscoe J. Ham the library has received over a hundred volumes relating to education.

Mr. Charles W. Burrows of Cleveland, Ohio, has presented through Hon. Charles F. Libby, LL.D., a score of portraits and maps illustrative of American history, many of which are tastefully framed.

It is a pleasure to record in this report that Franklin R. Barrett, Esq., of Portland, is the donor of the valuable series of *Künstler Monographien*, to which allusion has been made in previous reports.

Our collection of likenesses of the alumni, taken at graduation, has received an important addition in a set of the silhouettes of the famous Class of 1825 from Dr. H. C. Bradford and Miss Clara F. Bradford of Lewiston, Maine, the children of Dr. Richmond Bradford of that class.

The library has through the generosity of Professor George T. Files, received this year as last a large number of illustrated German periodicals.

A friend who prefers that his name be not mentioned has met a long recognized want by the gift of a wall clock for the entrance hall of the library.

Though acknowledgement is made in the President's report, it is proper to record here also the erection in the

library by Dr. Ernest B. Young of a bronze tablet in memory of his father. Hon. Stephen J. Young, LL.D., who was college librarian 1863-1869.

Abbott Memorial Room

The lamented death of Rev. Edward Abbott, D.D., of Cambridge, took place shortly after he and Mrs. Abbott had practically completed the arrangement of the books and pictures in the Abbott Memorial Room. The formal deed of gift bears date of January 30, 1908. Though other paintings and valuable relics and manuscripts will be received hereafter, I ask that suitable acknowledgement be made by the Boards at this Commencement for this interesting and unique presentation of the personality, the educational and the literary work of a family of which both college and State are proud.

Book Funds

It is a great pleasure to announce a substantial increase of our book funds. By the will of the late Mrs. Esther S. Drummond, widow of Rev. James Drummond of the Class of 1836, a library fund of two thousand dollars was established in memory of this talented and beloved clergyman. His daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., has most generously increased this fund to three thousand dollars.

Three of the classes that contributed together rather than as individuals to the raising of the quarter of a million for the further endowment of the college, have expressed the desire that their gifts should take the form of library funds and bear their names. There will be, therefore, when the individual subscriptions are paid, about three thousand dollars more added to the investment known as the Consolidated Library Funds. Spe-

cial bookplates will mark the volumes bought by the Class of 1877, the Class of 1890, and the Class of 1901 Book Funds, and mention of their names and amounts will hereafter appear in the annual publications of the college.

Three individuals, Hon. William L. Putnam, LL.D., of the Class of 1855, Mr. Henry E. Andrews of the Class of 1894 and Mr. Philip R. Andrews of the Class of 1906, made similar request in regard to their contributions to the endowment fund, so that an addition of \$750, is made from this source.

Books Relating to Maine

The close connection of the college with the life and education of the people of Maine during the last century has led this library for many years to collect all books and pamphlets that will serve as source materials for the history of the growth and development of the State in any direction. This task has been made easier by reason of the extensive bibliography issued in 1896 by our alumnus, Hon. Joseph Williamson, Litt.D. The aim of the library is to supply the inquirer with any publication there cited and to the accomplishment of this end graduates are requested to confer with the librarian before disposing of books and pamphlets that may seem of little value but which are, in either a literary or a mechanical way, of Maine origin. By the gift of Mrs. Albert Pierce, of Frankfort, Maine, daughter of Judge Williamson, by exchange of duplicates with the Library of Congress and with a Massachusetts dealer in second-hand books important additions have been made the past year to this collection.

Allied to this effort is the attempt to preserve complete files of the annual reports of the chief towns and

cities of the state. Sincere gratitude is felt and is thus briefly expressed to many other friends who have kept in mind the fact that this library preserves and binds these annuals for the benefit of any future investigator.

Circulation

The number of books charged to borrowers for use outside of the library building is 6,189. This number is almost exactly the same as last year. The largest circulation for a single month is 814, in January; the smallest, 233, in August.

With the co-operation of the instructors an effort will be made this year to increase the vacation use of the library on the part of the undergraduates by suggesting for summer reading books which are at the same time interesting in themselves and yet related more or less to the courses of instruction to be given the following year. This list forms Appendix II. of this report.

Financial Statement

The contents of the itemized bills on file at the Treasurer's Office are roughly classified below, to show the character of the expenditure and the sources of the income of the library.

RECEIPTS

Annual appropriation	\$1,500 00
Annual appropriation for care of building...	1,100 00
Reading-Room Association	400 00
Consolidated Library Funds	1,415 00
Transfers, and duplicates sold.....	115 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,530 00

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$1,600 00
Periodicals and serials.....	680 00
Binding	570 00
Janitor and supplies for building.....	600 00
Desk clerk and clerical assistance.....	500 00
Catalogue case	70 00
Library supplies	370 00
Express and freight	140 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,530 00

The Catalogue

The work of replacing the cards of our old catalogue with new ones of standard size and the revision that this process naturally demands have steadily gone forward. The number of old cards thus replaced by printed cards, purchased of the Library of Congress is 4,821.

The number of cards added for new books is 5,645. Of these 2,541 were bought of the Library of Congress, 1,004 were typewritten and 2,100 were printed cards obtained from the A. L. A. Publishing Board and other sources. The total number of cards added to our catalogue is, therefore, 10,466. To the author catalogue of the Library of Congress of which we are one of the depositories, we have added over 47,000 cards.

The Library Staff

Mr. Louis H. Fox, of the Class of 1906, who for nearly two years has been our courteous and helpful assistant at the charging desk, left us in January to take up another line of work. For this position, which by reason of the small compensation assigned appeals only to a beginner in library work, we have secured the services of Mr. Hugh McLellan Lewis, a graduate of the University of

Maine, whose diligence, maturity and experience in practical affairs have enabled him to discharge its duties satisfactorily from the very first of his engagement.

As in previous years the number of undergraduates who apply for work in the library greatly exceeds those who can be paid by the allotment of \$350 from the income of the Garcelon and Merritt Fund. In view of the fact that this fund is steadily increasing and that the one expressed wish of the donor was consideration of the claims of needy students, it is hoped that a part at least of the admirable plan detailed in the President's Report for 1891-2, pages 12-13, may be carried out. The assistance rendered the students by employment in the library is fully appreciated and frequently is the only method by which one of limited means can avoid interruption of his college course. This plea for a larger appropriation in this direction is made entirely in behalf of the undergraduates. The library staff, if its present personnel can be retained, is sufficiently large for the proper administration of the library, when conducted in the lines of work now followed.

This year as last, the librarian, through the courtesy of Professor Mitchell, has been enabled to meet all the new students in groups of eight or less at required conferences of an hour each in which the use of the card catalogue, the principles that govern the location of books, and the scope of certain common works of reference have been set forth by practical exercises. By the kindness of Professor Foster he has had a similar opportunity to meet at several interviews those who have taken the course in debating and to render them some assistance in practical bibliography.

GEO. T. LITTLE.

Hubbard Hall, May 14, 1908.

APPENDIX I

The Library as Classified, Showing Accessions for the Period from April 10, 1907, to May 1, 1908

Divisions	Subject Number	Vols. Added	Total
Bibliography,	010	29	864
Library economy,	020	24	467
General encyclopedias,	030	23	734
General collected essays,	040		22
General periodicals,	050	154	5,178
General societies,	060	2	159
Newspapers,	070	27	790
Special libraries,	080		366
Book rarities,	090	2	60
Philosophy,	100	9	192
Metaphysics,	110	1	35
Special metaphysical topics,	120	1	41
Mind and body,	130	14	209
Philosophical systems,	140	1	17
Psychology,	150	12	271
Logic,	160	1	74
Ethics,	170	11	610
Ancient Philosophers,	180	2	39
Modern Philosophers,	190	6	564
Religion,	200	19	1,552
Natural theology,	210	3	296
Bible,	220	18	1,589
Doctrinal theology,	230	14	830
Practical and devotional,	240	1	360
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial,	250	5	735
Church, institutions, work,	260	10	692
Religious history,	270	4	704
Christian churches and sects,	280	26	781
Non-Christian religions,	290	9	195
Sociology,	300	10	583
Statistics,	310	83	556
Political science,	320	324	2,428
Political economy,	330	79	1,753
Law,	340	24	1,849

Administration,	350	30	1,311
Associations and institutions,	360	85	662
Education,	370	149	2,573
Commerce and communication,	380	70	874
Customs, costumes, folk-lore,	390	2	143
Philology,	400	12	263
Comparative,	410		52
English,	420	6	269
German,	430	7	230
French,	440	7	152
Italian,	450		27
Spanish,	460		40
Latin,	470	5	295
Greek,	480	3	212
Minor Languages,	490	1	114
Natural science,	500	44	1,958
Mathematics,	510	15	955
Astronomy,	520	19	939
Physics,	530	18	388
Chemistry,	540	3	449
Geology,	550	26	940
Paleontology,	560	2	50
Biology,	570	9	404
Botany,	580	49	487
Zoology,	590	34	1,262
Useful arts,	600	18	527
Medicine,	610	102	4,934
Engineering,	620	18	485
Agriculture,	630	104	718
Domestic Economy,	640		26
Communication and commerce,	650	6	117
Chemical technology,	660		93
Manufactures,	670	2	65
Mechanic trades,	680		2
Building,	690	2	18
Fine arts,	700	6	342
Landscape gardening,	710	15	102
Architecture,	720	1	130
Sculpture,	730	2	82
Drawing, design, decoration,	740	3	45
Painting,	750	23	267

Engraving,	760	1	16
Photography,	770	3	39
Music,	780	5	104
Amusements,	790	4	325
Literature,	800	23	843
American,	810	132	2,817
English,	820	126	3,582
German,	830	20	1,965
French,	840	41	2,436
Italian,	850	8	564
Spanish,	860	15	202
Latin,	870	30	1,515
Greek,	880	21	1,139
Minor languages,	890	3	167
History,	900	9	870
Geography and description,	910	262	4,074
Biography,	920	93	1,049
Ancient History,	930	11	547
Modern history, Europe,	940	62	2,526
Asia,	950	2	135
Africa,	960	4	72
North America,	970	94	1,405
South America,	980		81
Oceanica and polar regions,	990	5	70
Alumni collection,		67	1,174
Maine collection,		206	2,618
U. S. documents,		79	5,058

APPENDIX II

Books Suggested for Vacation Reading

GREEK

1. Marden. Greece and the Aegean Islands. 914.95:M33
2. Davis. Victor of Salamis. 813.49:D334
3. Decharme. Euripides and the spirit of his dramas. 882.3:D2
4. Tucker. Life in Ancient Athens. 913.38:T79
- 5 and 6. Jebb. Life and Letters of Sir Richard Jebb. B:J344
- 7 and 8. Butcher. Harvard lectures on Greek subjects. 880:B97

LATIN

- All courses. Mackail. Latin literature. 870.9:M19
- 1 and 2. Johnston. Private life of the Romans. 913.37:J65
- Bulwer-Lytton. Last Days of Pompeii. 823.84:U7
- 3, 4, 5 and 6. Sellar. Roman poets of the Republic. 871:S46
- Sellar. Roman poets of the Augustan age: Horace and the elegiac poets. 874.5:D4
7. Sellar. Roman poets of the Augustan age: Virgil. 873.1:D2
- Comparetti. Virgil in the middle ages. 873.1:G4
- Dante. Divine comedy [particularly the Inferno] 851.15:S9

FRENCH

- Adams. Growth of the French nation. 944:A22
- Wendell. France of to-day. 914.4:W48
- Hamerton. French and English: a comparison. 914.4:H17
- Klein. American student in France. 914.4:K67
- Dowden. History of French literature. 840.9:D76
- Buffum. French short stories. 843.8:B86
- One of the standard old-fashioned novels such as:
- Sand. La mare au diable. 843.82:T
- Le petite fadette. 843.82:V
- Francois le champi. 843.82:S
- Balzac, Eugenie Grandet. 843.73:I5

GERMAN

2. Robertson. History of German literature. 830.9:R54
 3. Francke. Social forces in German literature. 830:F84
 4. Bigelow. History of German struggle for liberty.
943:B45-
 7. Coar. Studies in German literature in the XIXth Century.
830.4:C63
- Goethe's works in translation. 832.62:K1-
- Freytag. Debit and credit. 833.82:S2
- Hauptmann. Sunken bell. 805:P75, v. 10

SPANISH

1. Bates. Spanish highways and by ways. 914.6:B31
2. Cervantes. Don Quixote. 863.32:P1-4

ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. Thackeray. Four Georges and English humorists of the
18th century. 823.82:117
- Moore. Jessamy bride. 821.64:C2
2. DeQuincy. Literary reminiscences. 824.81:R9-10
- Moore. Love alone is lord. 823.89:M81
3. Jenks. In the days of Chaucer. 821.17:B2
- Converse. Long Will. 813.49:C78
4. Whipple. Literature of the age of Elizabeth. 814.35:Q
- Black. Judith Shakespeare. 823.89:B59

RHETORIC AND ORATORY

1. Mabie. Shakespeare; Poet, dramatist and man. 822.33:B10
2. Thackeray. Henry Esmond. 823.82:117
3. Palmer. Self-cultivation in English. 808:P18
- Lamont. English composition. 808:L19
- Bates. Talk on writing English. 808:B32
4. Dawson. Makers of modern prose. 820.4:D32
- Perry. Study of prose fiction. 823:P42
- Bronson. English essays. 824:B78
5. Shurter. Masterpieces of modern oratory. 808.5:S63
- 6 and 7. Alden. Art of debate. 808.5:A35
- Sidgwick. Process of argument, 160:S55

EDUCATION

- De Garmo. Principles of secondary education. 375:D36
 Horne. Philosophy of education. 370.1:H78
 Briggs, Routine and ideals. 370.4:B77

PHILOSOPHY

1. Oppenheim. Mental growth and control. 150:O62
 Scott. Theory of advertising. 659:S42
 2a. Hyde. From Epicurus to Christ. 170:H101
 2b and 3. Royce. Spirit of modern philosophy. 140:R81
 4. Palmer. Nature of goodness. 170:P22
 5. Stratton. Experimental psychology and its bearing on culture. 150:S91
 6. LeBon. Crowd. 150:L49
 Lubbock. Ants, bees, and wasps. 595.79.L96
 Swift. Mind in the making. 131:S97
 7. Jastrow. Fact and fable in psychology. 150:J41
 Mason. Hypnotism and suggestion in therapeutics, education and religion. 134:M38
 9. Royce. Religious aspect of philosophy.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

English History.

- Green. Short history of the English people. 942:G90
 Seeley. Expansion of England. 325:S46
 Jusserand. English wayfaring life in the middle ages. 913.42:J98
 Trevelyan. England in the age of Wycliffe. 942.038:T72
 Borgeand. Rise of modern democracy in Old and New England. 321.8:B64

Mediaeval History

- Adams. Civilization during the middle ages. 940.1:A21
 Bryce. Holy Roman empire. 940:B76
 Symonds. Age of despots. 945:S91
 Symonds. Revival of learning. 945:S92
 Symonds. Fine arts. 945:S93

Modern History.

- Seebohm. Era of Protestant revolution. 940.7:S45
 Lowell. Eve of the French revolution. 944.03:L95

Fournier. Napoleon. 944.05:F83
 Andrews. Historical development of modern Europe.
 940.9:A56

Political Science.

Dale. Principles of English constitutional history.
 342.42:D15
 Bagehot. English constitution. 342.42:B14
 Bryce. Studies in contemporary biography. 920.042:B84
 Phillips. Modern Europe. 940.9:P54
 Seignobos. Political history of Europe since 1814. 940.9:S46

General Biography.

Sabatier. St. Francis. B:F847
 Plummer. Alfred the Great. 942.01:P73
 Emerton. Erasmus. B:E652
 Robinson and Rolfe. Petrarch. 851.18:B7
 Morley. Voltaire. 842.56:B3
 Morley. Cromwell. 942.064:M82
 Seebohm. Oxford reformers. 274.2:S45
 Cesaresco. Cavour. B:C314
 Belloc. Danton. B:D234
 Rose. Napoleon. 944.05:R70-1
 Fournier. Napoleon. 944.05:F83
 Morley. Walpole. B:W163
 Morley. Gladstone. B:G459-61
 Seeley. Life and times of Stein. 943.06:S45
 Lavissee. Frederick II. 943.05:L39

American History.

Wilson. History of the American people. 973:W71-5
 American statesman series.
 Works of John Fiske.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

2. Kinley. Money. 332:K56
 3. Washington. Up from slavery. B:W279
 DuBois. Souls of black folk. 326:D27
 Riis. Battle with the slum. 339:R46
 Riis. How the other half lives. 339:R44
 4. Van Vorst. Woman who toils. 331.8:V37
 Spargo. Bitter cry of the children. 339:S73

- 5a. Malthus. Essay on the principle of population. 330:M30
Jones. Life times and labors of Robert Owen. B:O971
6. Dellenbaugh. North Americans of yesterday. 970.1:D38

MATHEMATICS

- Ball. Short history of mathematics. 510.9:B21
Frankland. Story of Euclid. 513:F85
Rupert. Famous geometrical theorems. 513.9:R87
Ball. Mathematical recreations and problems. 510.4:B21

PHYSICS

- 1 and 2. White. History of the warfare of science with theology in Christendom. 215:W56
3 and 4. Huxley. Life and letters of Thomas Henry Huxley. B:H991-2

ASTRONOMY

- 3a and 4a. Clerke. Popular history of astronomy during the 19th century. 520.9:C59

CHEMISTRY

- Duncan. New knowledge. 530:D91
Duncan. Chemistry of commerce. 540:D91

Report of the Librarian of the Medical School

The librarian of the Medical School submits the following as his eleventh annual report for the year ending May 10, 1908.

The library now numbers 4,812 volumes. The formal accessions of the year have been forty-two volumes. It is believed that the following titles fairly represent their varied character and indicate that a beginning has been made towards a working library of twentieth century medical literature: Gerrish, Text-book of Anatomy, second edition; Clevenger, Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity; Howell, Text-Book of Physiology, second edition; Lewis, Practical Treatment of Stammering; Janes, Hysteria; Diefendorf, Clinical Psychiatry, new edition. No purchase has been made without the approval of some instructor in the medical school or the college, but suggestions are earnestly requested from a larger number than have yet offered them. The librarian will deem it a personal favor, if each member of the Medical Faculty, during the coming year will mention some one work, not a text-book, published in the present century which he feels this library should offer to medical students.

Dr. Stephen H. Weeks, LL.D., has presented the library with a nearly complete set of the Annals of Surgery and a large number of other medical magazines which have been used in exchange to fill some of the gaps in our set of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Our subscriptions to medical periodicals and the unusual number of volumes bound this year have demanded

a larger part of the annual appropriation of one hundred dollars than will be required the coming year.

The librarian desires to express his gratitude for the special appropriation of one hundred dollars for the printing and distribution of a full address list of our graduates, and his regret that he has been unable to prepare this catalogue during the past year. He respectfully requests that this sum, which has of course reverted to the treasury of the School, be again appropriated for the same purpose, if the prospective income permits.

GEO. T. LITTLE, *Librarian*.

Hubbard Hall, May 14, 1908.

